THE REBELLION.

Finale of the Extraordinary Congress.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

Additional List of Names of Army Officers Confirmed by the Senate.

THE NAVAL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Strength of the Rebels at Vienna and Fairfax.

Reported Contemplated Attack on Alexandria by the Rebels.

Advices from the Blockading Squadron.

Names of Vessels Captured Off Galveston and the Florida Coast.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

Proposed Union of the Republican and Democratic Parties on a Union Platform,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861. CLOSING SCENES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSIO

The Senate was in executive session until twelve colock last night. The following nominations for Brigadier Generals, in addition to those heretofore announced,

were, it is said, confirmed;-Messrs. Stephen A. Hurlburt, John A. McClernard, Robert C. Schenck, Ulysses S. Grant, Edward D. Baker, Nathaniel Lyon, J. D. Cox, B. M. Prentiss, Robert Ander-

see, Rufus King, Franz Siegel and David Couch.

The principal officers for the new army regiments were all confirmed, while the rejections comprised only a few of

Lieutenant Colonel Emory's nomination was also con The President and several members of the Cabinet were

at the Capitol this morning, the former attending to the

by the President, who yielded a reluctant approval of that for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes.
Yesterday each House provided separately for an in-

erease to the pay of volunteers and regular soldiers of four dollars a month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay only two deliars a month.

Many members of both houses leave to-day for their

Pecess, but will remain to transact the business

A recent law of Congress authorizes the Secretary of to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear incapable of performing military service, with a view to their retiracy from the army and marine corps.
The report of the board is to be subject to the President's approval. Those who may be retired are to receive the pay proper of the highest rank held by them at the time of their retirement, and four rations per day, without any other pay, emoluments or allowances But an exception is made in favor of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott. Should be be retired under this act it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsi

The following diplomatic appointments were sent to the mate and confirmed to-day:—Ex-Governor Alexander W Randall, of Wisconsin, Minister to Rome; John E. Love-

joy, of Illinois, Consul at Callao.

The Senate has confirmed George W. Peck, of New York) The name of John Day, of Bedford, New York, is men

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed Commanders Fraven, Hall, Lardner and Foote to be Captains in the Navy, and the Porter, Almy, T. A. M. Craven, Strong, Frailey, Baldwin Parrott, Wainwright, Renshaw, Sartori, Lanier, Stanley Various promotions to Lieutenants have been made

ting Edward A. Selden, Charles Graves and George

geons and Assistant Surgeons, Lieutenants of Marine Corps, and the following named Assistant Engineers to be Chief Engineers:—George R. Johnson, John W. Moore, Jas. B. Kimball, Alexander Helderson and Stephen D. Hib-

THE INCREASED PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY. The increase of four dollars per month in the pay of soldiers, sailors and marines, authorized by Congress, will increase the expenses on a force of three hundred thousand men seven millions per annum, or on five hundred bousand men , tweive millions.

There is no increase of officers' pay.

cadets and midshipmen failed in the Senate.

REFECT OF THE UNION VICTORY IN MENTUCKY. of Representatives, before adjournment, by the venerable ex-Governor (Mr. Wickliffe), with the declaration, that "Kentucky was the first to adopt the constitution, and would be the last to desert it," the thunder of applause from the floor and the galleries shook even the solid walls of the Capitol. It was an irrepressible outburst of pa-

physical one not less magnificent. There are at this mo-ment ten thousand organized Union men in Kentucky, only waiting the accomplishment of this victory at the ballot box to take the field, and, with their unerring see. The Kentucky Legion is now ready to be mustere Union neighbors in Tennessee to free themselve

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON OFF GAL-VESTON AND FLORIDA. The Kavy Department is in receipt of official advices

from the Gulf squadron? On the 4th of July, off Galves-

ten, the United States steamer South Carelina capt and six schooners; on the 5th two, and ran one ashore; of the 6th, one; and on the 7th, one-making in all eleven sail destroyed or captured.

G. Patterson; Venus, Capt. J. Nelson; Ann Ryan, Capt. L. Maynard; McCanfield, Capt. J. Greenell; Louisa, Capt. G. Marshall; Dart, Capt. J. Y. Lawless; Coralia, Capt. E. Tingley; Falcon, Capt. J. Behudas; George Baker, Capt. G-H. Smith; Sam Houston, Capt. T. C. Saunders. A portion of them had cargo, chiefly lumber. Among other things captured were thirteen mail bags and thirty-one bags conaining express matter.
On the 5th of July, off St. Marks, Florida, the Mohawl

captured the sloop Geo. B. Sicat, attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board the lady three children and two servants, of Adjutant General Hol-land, of Florida. Mrs. H. claimed the rebel flag to be private property, and secured it on her person. As the Captain could not secure it without using violence to a lady, who was in a delicate situation, he had to let it go.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG B. T. MARTIN. The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Com-mander Goldsboro, of the United States steamer Union brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was se much speculation, proved to be the R. T. Martin, of Bos-ton, which had been in possession of the rebels. Com-mander Goldsboro adds, the men were unloading her when mander Goldsboro adds, the men were unloading ner wanted he sent a party, who, after shelling the place, act fire to

ABVICES FROM KEY WEST AND FORT PICKENS the 30th uit., and from Fort Pickens to the 221 uit.

THE REBEL FORCES NEAR VIENNA AND FALL'S CHURCH-ALRYANDRIA MENACED. A gentleman who has been recently compelled to leave Vienna, states that the robels have about ten thousand men at that point and Fall's Church, and that they are

meracing an attack upon Alexandria.

He says that he has mingled freely among their troops, and confirms the statement that they had ever one hu and confirms the statement that they had ever one had dred thousand at Bull ron and Manassas on the 21st ult. The estimate made of their killed in that engagement is twenty-seven hundred, exclusive of wounded. They ad mit that the slaughter on their side was double what

He reports that the wives of rebel soldiers state that their husbands are engaged in mining the road between Fall's Church and Fairfax Court House, and that they in end to connect the mines with small vials, filled with explosive material, and that their main batteries in the dioction of Manassas Junction have not yet been disco-

occupation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels, a force of from one thousand to twelve hundred men has been engaged at Richmond in the manufacture of rifled casmon and ordnance of various calibres. They are said to have

WASHINGTONIANS KILLED AT BULL RUN. residents of Washington, who went over to "Dixie" di-rectly after the siege of Sumter, were killed and wounded

MILITARY MOVEMENT ON THE SOUTHERN COAST. The propriety of a movement upon Charleston by sea is such canvassed here. It is considered by many military experts an excellent device to attack the rebels at hon while nearly the whole of their armies are concentrated in Virginia and at the mouth of the Ohio river. A vigo-rous attack upon Charleston or New Orleans would distract the rebeis, and force them to withdraw a large part BALTIMORE THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE ARMY.

The city of Baltimore has been selected as the principal rendezvous for the army in the east. A large force is being collected there, on account of the facilities transportation thence to either Harper's Ferry, Washing-

CHIRP OF THE ORDNANCE BURKAU. Captain Andrew A. Harwood has been appointed Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, vice Magrader, ARRIVAL OF REGULARS.

Companies A D and I, numbering about two hundred and fifty men, Second United States infantry, Lieut. Col. Day and Captains Davidson and Lovell, from Fort Aber-crombie, Dacotah Territory, have been added to the force of regulars in the city. These companies contain a num-ber of veteran soldiers. Some of them have been a quarter of a century in the federal service. WISCONSIN MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, to lom Gen. Hufus regiment of sharpshooters.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OF CAVALRY ACCEPTED. Another regiment of cavalry, to be commanded accepted. He is to select the company offi-cers, which his experience in the Mexican will be taken from the regular army. It will be a crack DEPARTURE OF THE TRIED CONNECTICUT REGIMENT

FOR HOME.

The Third Connecticut regiment, Colonel Chatfield, have ing served out the time of enlistment, started home ward this afternoon. Most of the men are eager to return for

three years.
SOLDIERS TURNED PARMERS. It is stated positively that a number of deserters from our army since the battle of Bull run have stolen off and hired out as day laborers upon farms in this vicinity, or

the Maryland side of the Potomac. INJURY TO GENERAL COUCH regiment, was seriously injured to-day by his horse falling

and rolling upon him. SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY. Exra B. French, ex-member of Congress from Maine has been appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury, vice T. D. J. Fuller, resigned.

CLAIMS OF VIGINIANS FOR DAMAGES.

Almost a regiment of Virginians have filed claims for damages under the general orders prescribing an assignment. ment of damages to property occupied for military pur-poses. Some of these demands are for more than the whole property of the claimants could at any time have

NAVAL VESSELS PREPARING FOR SEA. The Arsenal and Navy Yard are the busicst places i Washington just now with the preparation of vestels, ordnance and fixed ammunition. The Pensacola is nearly on board. She will join the blockading fleet.

NOTIFICATION TO MUSTERING OFFICERS. The following order has just been published:-

The following order has just been published:

GNNEAL ORDER NO. 30.

WAR DETARRHEAT, ADJULANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, \(\)

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1861

First—To guard against imposition, mustering officers will, at the conclusion of the muster of each battailen or regiment (whether mustered by companies or net), cause the entire regiment or battailen to be paraded for inspection, and in case they discover any deception or fraud to have been practiced, they will immediately report the fact to this office, that all the parties connected with it may be disbanded.

Second—When a muster has been completed, the officer making it will report the fact to this office, and will give notice at the headquarters of the army of the time when the regiment will be fully equipped and ready to march. Third—First Lieutenant Waiter H. Stevens, corps of Engineers, having failed to render his accounts as re-

Third—First Lieutenant Waiter H. Stevens, corps of Engineers, having failed to render his accounts as required by the act of January 31, 1823, and being a defaulter to the government, is dismissed the service of the United States, the diamissal to date from May 2, 1861. Fourth—Commanding officers of regiments are reminted that the appointment, resignation and removal of regimental adjutants are to be reported immediately to this office. The attention of officers commanding mounted regiments is especially directed to this requirement. By order

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, ASSESTANT ADJUGANT SHIPS OF WAITE

NEW SIDEWHEEL AND IRON CASED SHIPS OF WAR TO BE BUILT. The Navy Department will at once issue proposa's in

connection with the construction of the tweive sidewhool steamers, for one or more from clad vessels, recently au-

PRINCE NAFOLEON'S VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON—PRO-BABILITY OF HIS DETENTION BY THE REBELS.

The original programme for Prince Napoleon's visit to
Mount Vernon, was to proceed there in a federal vessel, project, during the dinner at Mr. Seward's last evening, t was abandoned, as too nearly involving the Prince in

our little demestic difficulty. It was determined that the aperial party should proceed by fand, without excert saving the right of a neutral among belliserents. The exerience of the party of English ladies, who attempted to go to Mount Vernon last week, renders it very sure that the imperial party will be taken prisoners by the rebels, and made to go to Fairfax Court House, and perhaps to Richmond. But this prospect only excited their leve of adventure, so they rolled out in three car riages at six o'clock this morning, for Mount Vernon or rebel guard house. They are provided with rations for one day, and expect to return about six P. M., if not detained as prisoners. It is not improbable that his High ness will be compelled to go to Richmond, and prove him

ebels are so suspicious that they are not satisfied with the usual evidences of identity. THE PRINCE NAPOLEON PROBABLY DETAINED BY THE

self the Prince, before he gets to Mount Vernon. The

WASHINGTON, August 6-11 P. M. Intense excitement has prevailed here all the evening in consequence of the failure of the imperial party to re turn from their overland excursion to Mount Vernen Your correspondent has just returned from the residence of the French Minister, in Georgetown, the occupants of tion of their imperial guests. Dinner had been ordered to be of the expected participants had made their appearance.

At the President's a select party had been invited this evening, in expectation of meeting the Prince and suite

Various sucmises are indulged in as to the cause of coming up with the rebel pickets they were stopped and conducted before the commanding officer at Fairfax Coust House, whence, after the necessary explanations, the illustrious prisoners were doubtlessly permitted to proceed, but owing to the loss of time, in consequence of the at some point in Virginia.

prised of the probability of an arrest by the rebel out-posts:—"Well, if they arrest me, I shall have a chance to see Richmond." He may possibly be an involuntary raveller in that direction at this moment.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS. uniform of this corps will be the same as the Seventh and with black. The men will be mustered into service to with black. The men will be mustered into service to-day, and the uniforms, which are all ready, will be issued at the same time. Shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, &c., are already in Quartermaster Bingham's hands, ready for distribution. Capt. Evynolds, or Company K, has a re-cruiting tent on the Battery extension, and the headquar-ters is at No. 534 Broadway.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Captain Davis, of this regiment, which is at present stationed at Harper's Ferry; has come to the city for the

NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. Dickel, has been fully accepted, and is ordered to march Dickel, has been sully accepted, and is overest to marcu out for Washington in fourteen days. One hundred volunteers are wanted yet. The headquarters is now in Breadway, No. 542, and another recruiting office is opened in North William street, No. 8, under the command of Captain M. T. Skawinski. Volunteers can apply at the above

This regiment is still recruiting at 546 Broadway. A squad of fifty men, fully uniformed and equipped, leave this morning for Fort Monroe via Baltimore. This is the second party that have gone, making about one hundred men sent in two weeks, besides which there are about forty men already enlisted who remain until the next squad goes.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

This regiment is now in a fair way to be speedily organized. The Colonel, immediately on his arrival from Washington with the necessary papers, commenced the organization of this regiment, and has already received the offer of two companies, and expects to have one of them mustered to-day. The drill will be that of the Zouave skirmishers, and the uniform (of French cloth) that of the "Zouave Bien," of France. The Colonel's headquarters are at No. 86 Centre street, and a recruiting office will be opened at No. 6 Centre street to-morrow. Others will also be established in the course of two or three days at Boston and Philadelphia, the regiment not being confined to New York. Two or three companies of Americans will be accepted, but the majority of the regiment will be Frenchmen. Colonel Lionel d'Epineuil being well known as military officers. The Lieutenant-Colonel has not been as yet selected, it being necessary that he should understand both languages thoroughly and be well up in Zouave drill.

ing, at eleven o'clock, at the Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets. All persons who have signed the rolls will assemble at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street this morning, preparatory to being mustered into the United States service.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, IRISH RIFLES. This regiment now occupies an advance post at Camp delleview, near Alexandria, and it is expected to supply the place of the gallant Sixty-ninth, which has returned the passe of the gallant skxty-finth, which has returned, after covering listed with honor. A few recruits will be received for the Thirty-seventh, and for that purpose Captain M. Murphy has just arrived in this city with full powers from the War Department to raise additional men to fill up the regiment to the maximum standard.

BRITISH VOLUNTÉERS.

The New York recruits of this regiment are now in The camp has been dedicated as Camp Eaton, in honor of Major Eaton, of the United States Army. Recruits are flowing in daily, and full companies from Massachusetts and New Jersey will be added in a few days.

THE PIPTEENTH REGIMENT. HRADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, CAMP ST. JOHN, Fairfux County, Va.

Inotice in your issue of the 1st inst. a communication stating that Lieutenant Horton, of Company D, was presented with a splendid sword and belt by Colonel J. Me Lood Marphy. It was an unaccountable error of your cor-respondent, and in justice to others I beg to state that the presentation was made by the members of my company exclusively.

Company D, Fifteenth regiment.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The United States steamer Chesapeake went up to the Navy Yard yesterday, under orders to proceed to Washshould, now nearly ready at Washington, for which place she left. A great deal of confusion has arisen out of a misconcen

ion of the Monticello having changed her name to the Star. The mistake originated this way:-It was contem night.
ay's Herald a list of vessels purchased and

Arthur.
 General Putnam.
 Mercrdita.
 Which, with the others already published, 100 in number, make a total of 112.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, August 6, 1861. Assembly, to legislate on military matters. They meet in this city on Thursday. It is expected that two more regi-ments and two more batteries will be raised, PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861 The following is the conclusion of yesterday's Senat

After executive session, which was nearly eight hours and a half, the Senate opened again at half-past ten o'clock. The House bill to increase the number of representa-tives to 239 was taken up, and after a short discussion was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Cantage, (Union) of Va., the Sen again proceeded to executive session half-past nine to-day (Tuesday).

The Senate met at half-past nine o'clock this morning A communication from the President, in answer to the resolution asking if Hon. Joseph H. Lane had been appointed a Brigadher General, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., moved to suppend the tw.niy-sixth rule of the Senate, to allow the Committee on Contingent Expenses to report a resolution and have it

passed the same day. Agreed to.

Mr. Draws reported a resolution to pay Hon. Asbury Dickens his salary as therk of the Senate for one year from the present time, amounting to three thousand deflars.

asert the name of Mr. McNair, late Sergeant at Arms of

Motion lost. The bill to punish certain crimes against the Uni

The preamble sets forth:—Whereas, certain citizens in lattimore have been arrested in violation of law; there-

mays 33.
All the papers relative to the Kansas contested seat were ordered to be printed.
Mr. Witson, (rep.) of Mass., moved to take up the joint resolution approving of all the acts of the President, resolution approving of when when Mr. Boourna, (rep.) of Wis., moved that the Ser

into executive assistant. The motion was disagreed to by the following vote:

Yass—Mesers. Baker. Bayard, Bingham, Carlilo, Chandler, Coltamer, Dixon, Boolitte, Fessenden, Feot, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Ten Eyek and Wilmin—20.

NANS—M. sars. Breckunridge, Bright, Browning, Clark, Cown, Fester, Grimer, Howe, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Me., Kennedy, Lane of Ind., Latham, McDougal, Polk, Pomercy, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wikinson and Wilson—21.

Son-21.

Mr. Recenferror, (opp.) of Ky., said that at an early part of this session Senators were very anxious to yote for this resolution approving of all the acts of the President. New there seemed to be a recoil. He thought it a

good sign.

Mr. Firstmerer, (rop.) of Me., said that he had always been roady to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was afraid to vote. The gentieman could have all the beacht of such argument.

Mr. Tarumula, (rep.) of Ill., said that he was not ready to vote for the resolution until after further consideration.

tion.

By consent, a resolution was passed to pay F. P. Stanton, who contested the seat of Senator Lane, of Kansas, his mileage.

Mr. Kirse, (rep.) of N. Y., then moved that the Senate go into executive session.

The motion was agreed to.

After a short-executive session the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the volunteers who, under command of Captain Charles White, according to orders of Brigadier General T. A. Morrie, cullsted to proceet the railroad bridge and other property in the vicinity of Oakhasd, Ms., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gimus, (rep.) of lowa, the House ameniment to the bill providing for repairs to the Long-Bridge was concurred in.

dge was concurred in.
tr. Stunck, (rep.) of Mass., presented resolutions from
Logislature of Massachusetts instructing the Senators
representatives from that State by all means to recogthe regulation of Hayti,
he resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be

rinted.
On motion of Mr. Gramms, the Senate again proceeded to go into executive session.

When the doors reopened again the Senate, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, adjourned size die.

House of Representatives.

preme Court of the United States in the case of appeals. Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, asked unanimo to introduce a bill to prohibit, define and punish certain

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (opp.) of Ohio, objected. The Senate bill was passed, with an amendment, appropriating \$29,000 for the repair of the Long Bridge over the

Various measures were proposed to be taken up

The House disposed of several matters of no public im-

On motion of Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, a res adopted calling on the President, if compatible with the public service, to communicate to the House at the next session all correspondance with foreign nations, since 1868, relative to maritime rights.

Mr. May, (opp.) of Md., asked leave to make a personal explanation, but this was objected to from the republican

side.

Mr. McClennarp, (opp.) of III., offered a resolution providing for the purchase of a copy of the Congressional Glube and Appendix for each member of the present House who has not received the same.

who has not received the same.
Objection was made.
Messages were, from time to time, received from the
Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, occasionally reporting
and the speakers signing the same.
Towards noon there was much hurry among officers
transacting business.
A message was received from the President informing
the House he had approved of certain bills.
Mr. Asmry, (rep.) of Ohio, moved the session be extended thirty munites.

he House he had approved the moved the second Mr. Ashix, (rep.) of Ohio, moved the second thrity minutes.

Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., said the Secretary of the Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., said the Secretary of the Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., said the Secretary of the Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., said the Secretary of the Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., said the Secretary of the Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ohio, moved the Secretary of the

Mr. College.

Senate had intimated to him that such a desirable.

Mr. Vallandonam said such a motion was scarcely necessary, as the hour for adjournment had expired thirty

minutes ago.

Mr. Ashley's motion was agreed to.

The clock had been stopped, at ten minutes to twelve,

for some time.

Mr. STRYKES, (rep.) of Pa., in an apparently serious tone, inquired whichier it would be in order to move that the clock be allowed to go on.

This remark occusioned outbursts of laughter.

The STRAKES, after giving a private order for the clock to be attended to, informed the House that it was now in

motion.

Mr. Jounson, (opp.) of Pa., offered a resolution that, thas much as the clock had refused to go by the hour, the House refuse to go by the clock.

The resolution was objected to as out of order, amid House refuse to go by the case.

The resolution was objected to as out of order, announced in the control of Ky., took occasion to say the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and being the first coming into, she will be the last to go out of it.

This announcement was received with wild delight. The friends of the Union both on the floor and in the galleries clayped their hands and otherwise gave vent to large the control of the Control

leries clapped their hands and their feelings. Evelamations were heard, "Good for old Kentuck."

Exclamations were nearly tooch and a more animated scene was selton witnessed.

Subsequently Mr. Wickliffe retired without the bar of the House, when crowes of members gathered round him to bear the particulars concerning the good news announced by blim.

Mr. Divin, (rep.) of N. Y., made a personal explanation relative to his resolution offered yesterday, declaring that at a time when armed rebellion threatened the integrity of the Union and the overthrow of the government, any and all resolutions recommending or designing to make terms with armed rebels is either cowardice or treason. He said that he meant nothing personal in connection with that resolution, but meant simply to condemn a principle, and not to question the motives, integrity or honesty of anybody.

Mr. Mar said that he was absent from the House at the time the resolution was offered, and did not know of the fact until be saw it in print.

fact until be saw it in print.

Mr. Cox said that when the gentleman from New York (Mr. Diven) offered his offensive resolution yesterday there was a flash of indignation from this side of the House. We who had supported the war policy of the government with a view to peace and union, and these who had the same out in view, without approving of the martial means to bring it about, felt justly indignant. Honce my resolution.

As the gentleman (Mr. Diven) has withdrawn his importations, I would, if it were in my control, expunge my resolution.

There was now nothing particular to do, the House waiting to hear from the Senate.

Mr. Corrax said perhaps it might be interesting for the House to hear from the gentleman from Minnesota something about the condition of the frontier.

Mr. Sysykss added, "And also about the Redriver of the North."

here in a vein of pleasantry, which repeatedly convulsed the House with laughter.

The Freaken requested the gentleman to suspend his remarks, in order to receive the report of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, who, with several other members, as a committee, had waited on the President.

Mr. Atdricu said he would give way for him, but for no other living man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kellogd, rep.) of Ill., then reported that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

g.css.
The Spranker said that the hour fixed for the adjournment having arrived, I therefore declare this House ac

our no vine die.

Mr. Albricu—Then my remarks are cut off. (Laughter.)
The Spraker—They will come up next session as unfinished business.

The members then separated, all evidently in good

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

BILLS PASSED BY EITHER HOUSE. A bill making further appropriations for the naval ser-cross; and for other trooss; and for other trooss; and

purposes; and
A bil making an appropriation to pay the exponses of
mvestigating committees of the House of Representatives,
appointed during the first session of the Thirty-seventh
Congress, and of the commission authorized to report as
to the compensation of officers of the government.
A bill sutherizing additional enlistments in the many of
the United States.
A bill making an appropriation for field fortifications
for the defences of the city of Washington and elsewhere;

and

A bill for the relief of John C. McConnell; and

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act supplementa

y to the act entitled "An act, providing for a nava

peace cetablishment, and for the purposes" passes March 27, 1804.

An act to refund duties on arms imported by th

Naval Academy.

A bill authorizing the construction of twelve small sid-ewheel stranuers.

A joint resolution to examine the condition of the Naval Academy, and inquire as to the organization thereof.

A bill to authorize the issue of a register to the steamer

Estella.

An act for the relief of certain musicians and soldiers stationed at Fort Sumter, in South Carolina.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penalties incurred in certain cases; and An act in relation to forwarding soldiers' letters.

An act making additional appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the solit of June, 1862.

An act making additional appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1862.

An act making additional appropriations for the legislative, excessive, and indicial expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1862.

An act for the relief of the Othe and other volunteers. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to relimburse volunteer for expenses incurred in employing regimental and other bands.

souri.

A bill to increase the consular representation of the
United States during the present insurrection.

A bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to proted the commerce of the United States and punish the

A bill supplementary to an accession of the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy; and A bill to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States.

A bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other parposes.

A bill to provide for the payment of militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States, from the time they were called into service to the 30th of June, 1861.

terr called into the service of the United States, from
the time they were called into service to the 30th of June.

1861.

A bill making additional appropriations for the support
of the army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and
appropriations of arroarages for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1861; and

A bill making additional appropriations for the naval
service for the year ending June 80, 1862, and appropriations of arroarages for the year ending June 30, 1861.

A bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and fixing the enlary of the same.

A bill to increase the medical corps of the navy; and
A bill to provide for the construction of one or more
armored ships and floating batteries.

A bill making additional appropriations for sundry
civil expenses of the generalment, for the year ending
June 30, 1862, and appropriations of arrearages for the
year ending June 30, 1861.

A bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the
expenses of government and maintaining the public
credit, by the assessmont and collection of a direct tax
and internal duties.

A bill making an appropriation of money for the purpose of paying the Governor of any State, or to this duly
authorized agent, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, substitug,
ciotting, apporting, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troom, to aid in suppressing the present in
surrective agents, the United States.

A bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of
transporting and delivering arms and munitions of war to
the loyal otitizens of the States of which the inhabitants
now are, or hereafter say be, in robellion against the repower or hereafter say be, in robellion against the repower or thereafter say be, in robellion against domeette violence, insurrection, invasion, or rebellion.

A bill providing a commission to examine and report as
to the compensation of all officers of the government, and
for other purposes.

to the compensation of all officers of the government, and for other purposes.

A bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act te au-thorize a national loan and for other purposes."

A bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and in-toxicating drinks in the District of Columbia, in certain

a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to in-crease the present military establishment of the United

A bill for the better organization of the Marine corps.
A bill in addition to the "Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861.
"An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and intosleating drinks in the District of Columbia in certain cases." It provides, that whenever any person shall be convicted of the effence prescribed in the act (the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia) he shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, for the period of thirty days.
A bill to provide for the appointment of assistant paymasters in the navy.
A bill to provide for the collection of duties on imports, known as the "Force bill," provides that the President may, in case of insurrection or rebellion, change ports of entry or close them, or collect duties on vessels, stop commercial intercourse, &c.

nercial intercourse, &c.
An act to authorize a national loan, and for other pur

mey, in case of insurrection or rebellion, change ports of entry or close them, or collect duties on vessels, stop commercial intercourse, &c.

An act to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes. It proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, not less than \$500 each, bearing six purcent interest, payable at the pleasure of the United States, after twenty years from daie, which may be exchanged for Treasury notes bearing some and threetenths per cent interest, issued under the \$\frac{1}{2}\] to authorize a national loan and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1861.

A bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers entrusted with the making of contracts for the government. It proposes to enset that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause and require every contrast made by them, severally, on behalf of the government, or by their officers under them appointed to make such contracts, to be reduced to writing, and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof, a copy of which is to be filed by the officer making and signing the contract in the "Returns office" of the logariment of the Interior, affixing his affidavit to the same.

"An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in exforcing the laws, and in protecting the public property." It authorizes the President of the United States to call into service vokunteers, either as infantry, cavairy or artillery, to be organized as authorized by the act of July 22, 1861, provided that the number so called out shall not exceed fug hundred thousand. It further provides that the volunteers so authorized to be called out shall not exceed fug hundred thousand. It further provides that the volunteers so authorized to be called out shall not exceed fug hundred dollars, or imprisonment six months to six years, or both.

A bill to define and punish conspiracies, punishes any conspiracy by fine of not

YATES RIFLES.

A recruiting office has been opened in the Park for this newly organized regiment. Captain Condon has been placed in charge, and will give all the desired information to applicants.

IMPORTANT, FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

og of the State Central Committee-The Factions in Attendance—A Commit-itee of Conference Appointed, with Full Power to Arrange a Union—Dehate in Committee—The Feeling Among the De-Minocracy, de., dic.

The gathering of the republican politicians at this pased during the last twenty-four hours has indicated that something important was to transpire here. The vague rumers and contradictory statements at first rendered it impossible to predict what would be the result of the deimposence to preact was work no action the cartions of the committee. In a party view the action of the Republican State Central Committee was to be important, which of itself brought a large number of politicians to the State capital, which appeared to be composed of three classes. First, we had a class of radicals, formerly known as barn

burners, who have become thoroughly and completely their office helders and the violation of all price lie honor or common decency in their Catalias and other jobs in the War Department, who demanded a straightty, under the idea that under that program with the facts which they could command in regard to the prismanagement of the Military Board and the corrup-tion of the War Department at Washington, Loy could rally sufficient force to repudiate both, shelve Wood and ais gang of sappers and miners, [and nominate a ticket which, should it be successful, would faithfully adminis ter the affairs of the different departments.

Second, there was a class which seemed to hang on the apron strings of Myers, Dorshimer, and that portion of the Board, composed in reality of those who had been favored with pickings, who labored under the idea that a regular out and out republican convention would renominate the present republican State officers.

The third class, by far the most numerous, were there

in favor of helding out the clive branch to the democrats, and inviting them to unite with them in nominating a ticket on the basis of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and no peace until the integrity of the Union is vindicated

nd its authority upheld in every section.

We thus had a sort of a triangular contest, with some We thus had a sort of a triangular content, win some uncertainty how it would end, no one being able to tell, from the apparent wavering of meny of the members. But one thing was certain before the committee assembled, and that was, in no contingently would of those republican efficials who had the Military Board. Even the republican politicians from them as they would from a certain spotted four leg-ged animal, should be turn his head towards them. While this triangular contest was going on among out-

ing among the members of the committee arose from a what would really be the most popular course to be taken. There existed a disposition among a majority of them to look to the laterest of their country first and party after and vicinity did not arrive until about noon, and a norm-ber of those from the interior were anxious to learn what

Before their arrival it was ascertained that Governor Morgan had been telegraphed for on Sunday evening, and left one ticket and a common platform. The republican party having been in the majority in the State for the last four

The Republican Committee essembled at the Delavan
House at twelve o'clock, and as soon as they were
organized Mr. Opdyke, of New York, offered
a resolution appointing a committee of conference
to confer with the Democratic Committee, and urgo upon
them to cell their Convention at the same time and place with the Republican Convention. This was debated for an hour and a half, and strongly opposed by James Kelly, of New York; also by the member from Broome county; the former on the ground that it would only be a waste of former on the ground that it would only be a waste of time, as he knew that the democrats would not accept it. James Cook, of Saratoga, advocated the proposition with much feeling, as did Drapor, Bristol, Story, and in fact a large number of the committee. The resolution was finally amended so

was unanimously adopted—those who had opposed it voting for the proposition:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to walk upon the Democratic State Committee, at their meeting, to be held in this city on the 8th inst., to invite them to call their Convention at the same time and place as the Republican Convention, for the purpose of enabling the two conventions to units in the nomination of a Union ticket, pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the restoration of the authority of the constitution and the execution of the federal laws in all sections of the country.

Resolved, That the sub-committee have power to fix the time and place of the Convention on the part of this committee.

The committee consists of Mesurs. Opdyke, Draper, Strong, Dart and Allen.

They have thus thrown the responsibility of Union ticket upon the democracy, and as far as I can ascertain, from a number of their leaders who are now here, they will not accept it unless there is a radical change in the Cablact; they are not going to endorse the present administration, with all the orruption of the War Department and the incompetency of the Navy. Unless, therefore, Lincoln turns out these two officials, there will be no union in this State, but the democracy will nominate their own ticket on the platform of the vigorous prosecution of the war and no separation upon any terms; but a compromise when it can be honorably effected, having in view the Union one and inseparable, now and forever. From present indications this will be the programme of and the other blunders, incompetence and dishonesty of the republican collects, will not be done on any condi-

tion by the democracy. OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BANKS' ARMY. SANDY HOOR, Md., August 6, 1861. There were several alarms in the camp last night, all

arising from the discharge of musketry by a freshiy ar-

rived regiment—the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth.

General Banks was in saddle at three o'clock, scouting around the country. He was slightly indisposed yester-day, but is fully recovered to-day.

The rehels captured by Lieutenant Colonel Brown and party, of the New York Twenty-eighth, are at General

Thomas' quarters. They will be detained as hostages, and are kindly treated. A private in the Indiana Sixteenth regiment was shot by a sentry last night, falling to answer the challenge. by a sentry law ingui, in ing to asswer the changing.

General Earks has issued stringent orders in relation to
promise our fring in the camp and on the outposts. The
propriety of this measure will be readily conceded when
the unnecessary trouble the alarms create is understood.

BALTUTORE, August 6, 1831.
Major Williams, of the Second United States chemity. and chief of the staff of Major General Banks, ar wed here this evening, en route for Washington.

Capt. Rurtz, of General Banks' staff, took train at the Relay House for Washington, having been ordered thither by government.

The loss of the rebels at the skirmish opposite Point of Rocks was larger than at first supposed. Four were

killed, and others were seen to fall from wounds received

after the Union troops left the ground. AFFAIRS IN BOSTON. Boston, August 6, 1961.

Great activity continues at the Navy Yard. The Cum.

berland will sail to morrow.

The gunboat Cambridge was taken out the dry deck today; the bark Gemsbok was hauled in; both will shortly he equipped for service.

The Fourteenth and the Fitteenth Messachusetts regiments expect to foure for the stat of was to my low.

Also Cobbas light battery. The remaining regiments
called for are rapidly Ghing up.